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L15: Entry 1 of 2 File: DWPI May 15, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-281995
DERWENT-WEEK: 199726

TITLE: Per-orally applicable Saint John's Wort extract useful for treatment of e.g. depression - gives improved drug delivery by combination with poly:vinyl-pyrrolidone derivatives or copolymers

INVENTOR: SCHIERSTEDT, D

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
KREWEL MEUSELBACH GMBH	KREWN

PRIORITY-DATA:
1995DE-1042331 November 14, 1995

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19542331 A1	May 15, 1997	N/A	004	A61K035/78

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DESCRIPTOR	APPL-NO	APPL-NO
DE19542331A1	November 14, 1995	1995DE-1042331	N/A
DE19542331A1	N/A	DE 4434170	Add to

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 35/78

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE19542331A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Perorally applicable St. John's Wort extract in which the non-fluid phase of the extract is bound with derivatives and/or copolymerisates of polyvinylpyrrolidone in a microdispersed form and/or in the form of a strong solution, optionally with the addition of other aiding materials or additives is new..

Preferably copolymerisation involves vinyl compounds (preferably acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, methacrylic acid esters, methacrylic acid amides and/or vinyl acetates, most preferably vinyl acetate). Ratio of non-fluid extract component to copolymerisate is 1:0.4 to 1:5 (especially 1:0.7 to 1:1.5). The fluid extract is obtained using acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate and/or 1-4C alcohol (preferably MeOH, EtOH or isopropanol) optionally mixed with water.

USE - Saint John's Wort has a number of medical uses, e.g. for treatment of headache, gout, rheumatism, psychovegetative states, depression, and anxiety and as a mild sedative.

ADVANTAGE - The extract shows a significantly improved release of the active dianthrone component.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: PER ORAL APPLY WORT EXTRACT USEFUL TREAT DEPRESS IMPROVE DRUG DELIVER COMBINATION POLY VINYL PYRROLIDONE DERIVATIVE COPOLYMER

DERWENT-CLASS: A14 A96 B04

CPI-CODES: A04-D05A; A12-V01; B04-A08C2; B04-A10; B04-C03A; B14-J01A4; B14-J01B2;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M431 M782 M903 P411 P420 P423 P447 P448 P451
Q120 V400 V404 V406

Chemical Indexing M1 *02*
Fragmentation Code
H7 H714 H721 J0 J011 J1 J171 M210 M212 M262
M281 M320 M416 M423 M431 M782 M903 M904 M910 P411
P420 P423 P447 P448 P451 Q120 V742 V743
Specfic Compounds
00446M 00446Q
Registry Numbers
0446S 0446U

Chemical Indexing M1 *03*
Fragmentation Code
H7 H721 J0 J011 J1 J171 M210 M213 M232 M262
M281 M320 M416 M423 M431 M782 M903 M904 M910 P411
P420 P423 P447 P448 P451 Q120 V742 V743
Specfic Compounds
00460M 00460Q
Registry Numbers
0460S 0460U

Chemical Indexing M1 *04*
Fragmentation Code
F011 F012 F423 H2 H211 H7 H713 H721 J5 J521
L9 L941 M210 M212 M273 M281 M320 M413 M423 M431
M510 M521 M530 M540 M782 M903 M904 P411 P420 P423
P447 P448 P451 Q120 V742 V743
Specfic Compounds
00546M 00546Q
Registry Numbers
0546S 0546U

Chemical Indexing M1 *05*
Fragmentation Code
H7 H713 H721 J0 J011 J2 J271 M210 M211 M212
M262 M272 M281 M320 M416 M423 M431 M782 M903 M904
M910 P411 P420 P423 P447 P448 P451 Q120 V742 V743
Specfic Compounds
00835M 00835Q
Registry Numbers
0835S 0835U

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 0446S; 0446U ; 0460S ; 0460U ; 0546S ; 0546U ; 0835S ; 0835U

ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:
Polymer Index [1.1] 018 ; G0635 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D23 D22 D31 D41 D51 D53 D58 D75 D86 F71 ; H0000 Polymer Index [1.2] 018 ; G0635 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D23 D22 D31 D41 D51 D53 D58 D75 D86 F71 ; G0384*R G0339 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D26 D51 D53 D58 D63 F41 F89 ; R00446 G0282 G0271 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D26 D51 D53 D58 D60 D83 F36 F35 ; R00460 G0306 G0271 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D26 D51 D53 D58 D60 D84 F36 F35 ; R00459 G0453 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D26 D51 D53 D58 D84 F70 F93 ; R00459 G0453 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D26 D51 D53 D58 D84 F70 F93 ; R00835 G0566 G0022 D01 D11 D10 D12 D51 D53 D58 D63 D84 F41 F89 ; H0022 H0011 ; H0033 H0011 ; P0088 Polymer Index [1.3] 018 ; ND01 ; Q9999 Q6791 ; Q9999 Q7250 ; Q9999 Q8037 Q7987

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1997-090833

L5: Entry 10 of 19 File: USPT Oct 13, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5820867 A
TITLE: General anti-depressant composition for dietary supplement

BSPR:
The present invention relates generally to dietary supplements, and, more particularly, to a special blend of St. John's Wort herb extract formulated with other herbal extracts, vitamins and minerals, when taken over a period of time, to improve mental well-being and mental acuity and to assist in relief of depression.

BSPR:
Throughout history, humans have ingested and otherwise consumed a wide variety of substances to relieve depression and increase mental acuity. Examples of such substances include prescription drugs, such as many brands of tricyclic anti-depressants, Prozac, and other stimulants. However, many such substances have undesirable side-effects such as nausea, insomnia, and other problems. A significant number of patients (estimated between 17% and 30%) have to discontinue the use of prescription anti-depressants because of these effects.

BSPR:
One anti-depressant substance which does not typically exhibit any significant side effects is an extract from St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum). Another substance which has been demonstrated to increase mental acuity (particularly in the elderly), and to relieve depression, is an extract from the leaf of the Ginkgo tree (Ginkgo biloba). Additionally, people suffering from depression are often found to be deficient in certain key vitamins, namely, Folic acid, Vitamin B6, and Vitamin B12. Below is a summary of the qualities of the above mentioned substances, and a description of their significance to this particular invention:

BSPR:
St. John's Wort has been in use for centuries in the field of traditional herbal medicine. In recent years, the plant has been scientifically scrutinized, and a number of its key chemical constituents have been identified. These include a volatile oil, a resin, a tannin, glycosides of stearic, palmic, and myric acids, and hypercin. Modern scientifically calibrated extracts are made containing guaranteed levels of one of the constituents, Hypericin, at concentrations between 0.1% to 0.3% by weight. Studies have shown that use of specific amounts of these extracts, when taken over a period of time (two weeks or more), provide relief from depression in a high percentage of individuals, without causing the negative side effects often found when prescription drugs are used.

BSPR:
Given the well-established, beneficial effects of St. John's Wort extract in conditions where depression exists, and the rare incidence of associated side effects, it would be desirable to provide the St. John's Wort extract in a dietary supplement improved over that already commercially available. Such a dietary supplement should enhance the general anti-depressant qualities offered by the St. John's Wort extract without introducing any harmful side effects. It should be inexpensively manufactured, and comply with all applicable government regulations.

DEPR:
Vitamin B6 levels are typically low in depressed patients, and some authorities go so far as to conclude that many cases of depression are simply as a result of low Vitamin B6 levels. Vitamin B6 has many functions in the brain, and is essential in the manufacture of monoamines. Typical effective dose range is 50 to 100 mg per day.

DEPR:
Folic acid and Vitamin B12 function together in many biochemical processes. Folic acid deficiency is the most common deficiency in the world, and studies of depressed patients show that as many as 31 to 35% are deficient in this vitamin. Vitamin B12 deficiency is less common, but can also cause depression, particularly in the elderly. Correcting these two deficiencies results in a dramatic improvement in mood.

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L3: Entry 8 of 22 File: USPT Oct 27, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4702907 A
TITLE: Process for inducing selective immunosuppression of antibodies

DEPR:
The immunization schedule described above elecits high titered, long-persisting (over six months) IgE and HA antibody responses to BSA. In contrast, when similarly immunized with R-BSA or TGP, mice have a high-titered very long-lasting IgE antibody response but produce little or no HA antibodies. The data show that the presence of rutin groups on the immunizing antigen influences isotype expression by bringing about a depression of the production of isotypes other than IgE such as IgG and IgM.

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L3: Entry 10 of 22 File: USPT May 13, 1980

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4202825 A
TITLE: Quercetin pentamethyl carbamate and a process for its preparation

BSPR:
This new quercetin derivative has capillary protective and tonifying properties for the venous wall, which properties are of great interest for patients suffering from internal and external varicose veins of the legs, patients suffering from haemorrhoids, capillarites in diabetic retinitis, essential arterial hypertension, etc.

L3: Entry 7 of 22 File: USPT Jun 19, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4935450 A
TITLE: Cancer therapy system for effecting oncolysis of malignant neoplasms

DEPR:
During Phase I, the DNR, FAB (lente insulin), AAD and AAB (thyroid hormone), and LEB (quercetin) are concurrently administered each day at their prescribed times and doses. The first DNR nutrient cocktails are given at 8:00 AM each day and thyroid hormone tablets are given concomitantly. The insulin injection is given one hour later, to allow time for glucose assimilation prior to the insulin administration. Blood glucose measurements, using simple chemical test strips and a drop of blood, are made each morning to insure that the glucose level is adequate, prior to the insulin administration. The body weight is measured daily to insure maintenance of steady weight by increasing or decreasing the daily caloric intake of the DNR. Additionally, the effective metabolic rate may be determined periodically to establish the precise DNR caloric intake requirements under the actual treatment conditions. Laboratory tests, as previously described, are done weekly, to monitor the hemapoietic, electrolyte and enzymic parameters. The adequacy of plasma-free fatty acid depression by the insulin (FAB) can be monitored by use of the plasma creatine phosphokinase (CPK) concentration, if desired. Levels 5% to 10% above the normal CPK range maximum are indicative of effective free fatty acid availability control. The patient may engage in a normal level of activities, but should not over-exert during this period, particularly when the metabolic rate is somewhat elevated. I all is going well with the patient in three to four weeks, the patient proceeds to Phase II (outpatient phase).

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L6: Entry 13 of 18 File: USPT Nov 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5834443 A
TITLE: Composition and method for treating herpes simplex

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (7):
A variety of compounds are used in homeopathic medicine for the treatment of herpetic eruptions that have been observed historically in patients. The three compounds of interest in the present invention, however, are not generally recognized as effective treatments for a variety of herpes simplex eruptions. Phytolacca decandra, also known as poke-weed or garget weed has been identified as a first degree treatment for only a single type of herpetic skin eruption, namely, circinate eruptions of the skin. It has also been anecdotally observed as a third degree indication for circinatus herpetic eruptions of the head. A second compound hypericum perforatum, also known as St. John's Wort, has been noted to a second degree indication for herpetic skin eruptions. In each case, neither phytolacca decandra nor hypericum perforatum are thought to be primary or even significant treatments for herpes symptoms.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (13):
According to the present invention, the homeopathic composition is disclosed for use in treating symptoms arising from outbreaks of herpes simplex viral infections. This homeopathic composition comprises a mixture that includes phytolacca decandra, hypericum perforatum and ribonucleic acid. Preferably, this mixture includes a first dilution of phytolacca decandra in a potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S., a second dilution of hypericum perforatum in a potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S. and a third dilution of ribonucleic acid in a potency range of 6X to 12X H.P.U.S. However, it is preferred that the first dilution be 6X H.P.U.S., the second dilution be 6X H.P.U.S. and a third dilution be 6X to 12X H.P.U.S. with the most preferred being 12X H.P.U.S. of the third dilution.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (15):
The present invention is also directed to a method of homeopathic treatment of symptoms arising from outbreaks of herpes simplex viral infections, with this method comprising the administering of an effective amount of a composition including phytolacca decandra, hypericum perforatum and ribonucleic acid. Preferably, the method according to the present invention uses the compositions as described above. In any event, the composition may be administered in a dosage unit wherein the dosage unit is prepared with about 0.001 milliliter of a solution containing a first dilution of phytolacca decandra in a first range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S., a second dilution of hypericum perforatum in a second range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S. and a third dilution of ribonucleic acid in a third range of 6X to 12X H.P.U.S.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (18):
The present invention concerns a homeopathic composition for use in treating symptoms arising from outbreaks of herpes simplex viral infections. This invention also is directed to a method for the treatment of such symptoms using compositions according to the present invention. Broadly, the compositions, and thus the method, employs a mixture which includes three homeopathic compounds, namely, phytolacca decandra, hypericum perforatum and ribonucleic acid.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (20):
Many, but not all, homeopathic compounds are derived from plant or mineral sources. A "mother tincture", derived from the original source, is then diluted to a desired degree in order to form the resulting homeopathic drug. Thus, for purposes of the present invention, it is helpful to review the preparation of the mother tinctures and

the subsequent dilutions of the three active ingredients, phytolacca decandra, hypericum perforatum and ribonucleic acid.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (23):
Hypericum perforatum is also naturally occurring plant also known as St. John's Wort. Its chief use in homeopathic medicine is in the treatment of wounds or injury to the nerves, especially fingers, toes and nails. It is also used as a treatment for pain and has been used to cure lock jaw.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (1):
The present invention employs a mixture of these three compounds in the form of dilutions of commercially available mother tinctures or, for RNA, the liquid attenuation. Phytolacca decandra and hypericum perforatum mother tinctures are both Class C tinctures respectively having 55% and 65% alcohol content. The RNA employed is a 6X or other potency, class H liquid attenuation. Preferably, the first dilution of the phytolacca decandra is selected to be in a potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S., but preferably 6X H.P.U.S. Similarly, the second dilution of hypericum perforatum is selected to be in a potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S, but preferably 6X H.P.U.S. The desired third dilution of RNA, then, is selected to be in a range of 6X to 12X H.P.U.S., although it is preferred that the RNA third dilution be 12X H.P.U.S.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (2):
A homeopathic composition according to the present invention, is then prepared by mixing the first, second and third dilutions. The preferred composition is a mixture of phytolacca decandra 6X H.P.U.S., hypericum perforatum 6X H.P.U.S. and RNA 12X H.P.U.S., all in equal volumetric proportions. It should be noted, however, that successful results have been obtained where the dilution of RNA is 12X H.P.U.S. instead of 6X H.P.U.S.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (4):
In addition to the oral formulation, the mixture of the three dilutions of phytolacca decandra, hypericum perforatum and ribonucleic acid could be formulated with a pharmaceutically acceptable topical preparation, such as an ointment, creme, lotion, liquid or gel. Preferably, the topical preparation would be in the form of a hydrophilic ointment. Here, approximately three to five percent by weight of the liquid remedy would be mixed with a hydrophilic ointment for direct application to the herpes eruptions.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (6):
The effectiveness of the homeopathic composition according to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, that is, the phytolacca decandra (6X), hypericum perforatum (6X) and ribonucleic acid (6X or 12X) has been demonstrated as a remedy in treating the symptoms arising from outbreaks of the herpes simplex viral infection on a total of seventeen herpes eruptions experienced by five patients. These results are summarized as follows:

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (10):
Patient #2 is a 42 year old while female who originally presented in 1992 for the homeopathic treatment of multiple medical problems including obsessive compulsive disorder, frequent bouts of bronchitis, cardiac arrhythmia, seasonal allergies, chronic rhinitis, and chronic vaginal, anal and oral herpes for the past twenty years. The patient also had a past history of gonorrhea at age 17 but the herpes began in her early twenties. The oral, anal, and vaginal lesions have continued to recur periodically being brought on by stress, fatigue, and premenstrual tension.

CLAIMS:

1. A homeopathic composition for use in treating symptoms arising from outbreaks of herpes simplex viral infections comprising a mixture including phytolacca decandra, hypericum perforatum and ribonucleic acid.

2. A homeopathic composition according to claim 1 wherein said mixture includes a first dilution of phytolacca decandra in a potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S., a second dilution of hypericum perforatum in potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S. and a third dilution of ribonucleic acid in a potency range of 6X to 12X H.P.U.S.

11. A method for the homeopathic treatment of symptoms arising from an outbreak of herpes simplex viral infection comprising administering an effective amount of a composition including phytolacca decandra, hypericum perforatum and ribonucleic acid as a combined remedy.

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein said composition includes a first dilution of phytolacca decandra in a potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S., a second dilution of hypericum perforatum in potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S. and a third dilution of ribonucleic acid in a potency range of 6X to 12X H.P.U.S.

14. A method according to claim 11 wherein said composition is administered in a dosage unit wherein said dosage unit is prepared from approximately 0.001 milliliter of a solution containing a first dilution of phytolacca decandra in a first potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S., a second dilution of hypericum perforatum in a second potency range of 3X to 12X H.P.U.S. and a third dilution of ribonucleic acid in a third potency range of 6X to 12X H.P.U.S.

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L10: Entry 6 of 10 File: EPAB Feb 22, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5288485 A
TITLE: Vasodilating agent

FPAR:
A vasodilating agent and a hair growth promoting agent comprising an extract of hypericum erectum thunb as an effective component are disclosed. The hypericum erectum thunb extract is prepared from ground leaf, stem, root, fruit, seed, or flower of hypericum erectum thunb by extraction with an organic solvent. It is effective for curing or preventing diseases caused by disorder in blood circulation such as hypertension, angina pectories, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, frostbite, chilblain, cold constitution, and alopecia.

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L6: Entry 10 of 18 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096742 A
TITLE: Polymorphic form of a tachykinin receptor antagonist

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (7):
Evidence has been reviewed for the usefulness of tachykinin receptor antagonists in pain, headache, especially migraine, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, attenuation of morphine withdrawal, cardiovascular changes, oedema, such as oedema caused by thermal injury, chronic inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, asthma/bronchial hyperreactivity and other respiratory diseases including allergic rhinitis, inflammatory diseases of the gut including ulcerative colitis and Chrohn's disease, ocular injury and ocular inflammatory diseases, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, irritable bowel syndrome and disorders of bladder function including cystitis and bladder detruser hyperreflexia.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (28):
Thus, for example, an excess of tachykinin, and in particular substance P, activity is implicated in a variety of disorders of the central nervous system. Such disorders include mood disorders, such as depression or more particularly depressive disorders, for example, single episodic or recurrent major depressive disorders and dysthymic disorders, or bipolar disorders, for example, bipolar I disorder, bipolar II disorder and cyclothymic disorder; anxiety disorders, such as panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without history of panic disorder, specific phobias, for example, specific animal phobias, social phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, stress disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder, and generalised anxiety disorders; schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, for example, schizophreniform disorders, schizoaffective disorders, delusional disorders, brief psychotic disorders, shared psychotic disorders and psychotic disorders with delusions or hallucinations; delerium, dementia, and amnestic and other cognitive or neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, dementia of the Alzheimer's type, vascular dementia, and other dementias, for example, due to HIV disease, head trauma, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Pick's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, or due to multiple aetiologies; Parkinson's disease and other extra-pyramidal movement disorders such as medication-induced movement disorders, for example, neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, neuroleptic-induced acute dystonia, neuroleptic-induced acute akathisia, neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia and medication-induced postural tremour; substance-related disorders arising from the use of alcohol, amphetamines (or amphetamine-like substances) caffeine, cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants and aerosol propellants, nicotine, opioids, phenylglycidine derivatives, sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics, which substance-related disorders include dependence and abuse, intoxication, withdrawal, intoxication delerium, withdrawal delerium, persisting dementia, psychotic disorders, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, sexual dysfunction and sleep disorders; epilepsy; Down's syndrome; demyelinating diseases such as MS and ALS and other neuropathological disorders such as peripheral neuropathy, for example diabetic and chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, and postherpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, segmental or intercostal neuralgia and other neuralgias; and cerebral vascular disorders due to acute or chronic cerebrovascular damage such as cerebral infarction, subarachnoid haemorrhage or cerebral oedema.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (53):
It will be further appreciated that for the treatment or prevention of depression and/or anxiety the compound of the present invention may be used in combination with an antidepressant agent or anti-anxiety agent. Suitable classes of antidepressant

agents of use in the present invention include: norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, selective serotonin include: norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, reversible monoamine oxidase inhibitors, serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors, corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists, .alpha.-adrenoreceptor antagonists and atypical antidepressants. Another class of antidepressant agent of use in the present invention are noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressants, such as mirtazapine. Suitable examples of norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors include amitripdyline, clomipramine, doxepine, imipramine, trimipramine, amoxapine, desipramine, maprotiline, nortriptyline, reboxetine and protriptyline and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors include fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, and sertraline and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of monoamine oxidase inhibitors include isocarboxazid, phenelzine, tranylcypromain and selegiline, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of reversible monoamine oxidase inhibitors include moclobemide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof Suitable examples of serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors include venlafaxine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists include those compounds described in International Patent Specification Nos. WO 94/13643, WO 94/13644, WO 94/13661, WO 94/13676 and WO 94/13677. Suitable examples of atypical antidepressants include bupropion, lithium, nefazoedone, sibutramine, trazodone and viloxazine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Other antidepressants of use in the present invention include adinozolam, alaproclate, amineptine, amitryptyline/chlordiazepoxide combination, atipamezole, azamianserin, bazinaprine, fefuraline, bifemelane, binodaline, bipenamol, brofaromine, bupropion, caroxazone, cericlamine, cianopramine, cimoxatone, citalopram, clemeprol, clovoxamine, dasepinil, deanol, demexiptiline, dibenzepin, dothiepin, droxidopa, enefexine, setazolam, etoperidone, femoxetine, fengabine, fezolamine, fluotracen, idazoxan, indalpine, indeloxazine, iprindole, levoprotiline, litoxetine, lofepramine, medifoxamine, metapramine, metralindole, mianserin, milnacipran, minaprine, mirtazapine, montirelin, nebracetam, nefopam, nialamide, nomifensine, norfluoxetine, orotirelin, oxaflozane, pinazepam, pirindole, pizotyline, ritaserin, rolipram, sercloremine, setiptiline, sibutramine, sulbutiamine, sulpride, teniloxazine, thozalinone, thymoliberin, tianeptine, tiflucarbine, tofenacin, tofisopam, toloxatone, tomoxetine, veralipride, viqualine, zimelidine, and zometapine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and St. John's wort herb, or Hypericum perforatum, or extracts thereof. Preferred antidepressant agents include selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, in particular, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, and sertraline and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof

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DATE: Monday, March 18, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L6	l1 and l5	18	L6
L5	(chronic heart failure) or (congestive heart failure) or (ischemic condition) or arrhythmia or (angina pectoris) or hypertension or hypoinsulinemia or hyperinsulinemia or (diabetes mellitus) or hyperaldosteronemia or epilepsy or alzheimer or (preterm labor)	72624	L5
L4	st. johns wort	0	L4
L3	st. john s wort	0	L3
L2	(st. johns wort)	0	L2
L1	hypericum perforatum	161	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L6: Entry 9 of 18 File: USPT Sep 5, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6113907 A
TITLE: Pharmaceutical grade St. John's Wort

Brief Summary Paragraph Type 0 (32):
6. EXAMPLE: ST. JOHN'S Wort, Hypericum perforatum

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (56):
For example, for a botanical useful for treating neurological disorders, the array of bioassays might include adrenergic receptors, cholinergic receptors, dopamine receptors, GABA receptors, glutamate receptors, monoamine oxidase, nitric oxide synthetase, opiate receptors, or serotonin receptors. For cardiovascular disorders the array of assays may include adenosine A.sub.1 agonism and antagonism; adrenergic .alpha..sub.1, .alpha..sub.2, .beta..sub.1 agonism and antagonism; angiotensin I inhibition; platelet aggregation; calcium channel blockade; ileum contractile response; cardiac arrhythmia; cardiac inotropy; blood pressure; heart rate; chronotropy; contractility; hypoxia, hypobaric; hypoxia, KCN; portal vein, potassium depolarized; portal vein, spontaneously activated; or thromboxane A.sub.2, platelet aggregation. For metabolic disorders the following bioassays may be used: cholesterol, serum HDL, serum total; serum HDL/cholesterol ratio; HDL/LDL ratios; glucose, serum--glucose loaded; or renal function, kaluresis, saluresis, and urine volume change. For allergy/inflammation disorders the following bioassays may be used: allergy, Arthurs reaction, passive cutaneous anaphylaxis; bradykinin B.sub.2 ; contractility, tracheal; histamine H.sub.1 antagonism; inflammation, carrageenan affects on macrophage migration; leukotriene D.sub.4 antagonism; neurokinin NK.sub.1 antagonism; or platelet activating factor, platelet aggregation or induction of biosynthesis of important inflammatory mediators (e.g. interleukins IL-1, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor or arachidonic acid). For gastrointestinal disorders the following bioassays may be used: cholecystokinin CCK.sub.A antagonism; cholinergic antagonism, peripheral; gastric acidity, pentagastrin; gastric ulcers, ethanol; ileum electrical stimulation modulation; ileum electrical stimulation spasm or serotonin 5-HT.sub.3 antagonism. For antimicrobial, antifungal, or antitrichomonal disorders the following are used: Candida albicans; Escherichia coli; Klebsiella pneumonaie; Mycobacterium ranae; Proteus vulgaris; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin resistant; Trichomonas foetus; or Trichophyton mentagrophytes. For other indications, one of skill in the art would be able to choose a relevant list of bioassays.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (69):
The PharmaPrinted.TM. botanical materials are useful for any disease state for which a botanical drug is associated. See for example Leung and Foster, 1996 and Herbal Drugs and Phytopharmaceuticals, 1994. More specific examples of disease states or therapeutic indications include AIDS, adaptogen, mild-to-moderate depression, anti-arthritic, anti-cancer, anti-diarrhetic, anti-helmenthic, anti-inflammatory, anti-nausea via GI, anti-rheumatic, anti-spasmodic, anti-ulcer, angina, antibacterial, antimutagenic, antioxidant, antiviral, arteriosclerosis, arthritis, asthma, blood pressure, benign prostatic hyperplasty (BPH), bronchial asthma, bronchitis, calmative, cough, cerebral circulatory disturbances, cholesterol lowering, cirrhosis, dermatological anti-inflammatory, diabetes, diuretic, drastic cathartic, dysmenorrhea, dyspepsia, emphysema, environmental stress, expectorant, free radical scavenger, GI distress, hemorrhoids, hepatitis, hepatoprotective, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, hyperprolactinemia, immunomodulatory activity, increase fibrinolysis, resistance to bacterial infection, inflammation, insomnia, lactation, liver protection, longevity, menstrual cycle regulation, migraine, muscle pain, osteoarthritis, pain, peripheral vascular disease, platelet aggregation, PMS, promote menstrual flow, prostatic

disorders, reduce triglycerides, relieve menstrual pain, respiratory tract infections (RTI), retinopathy, sinusitis, rheumatism, sedative, sleep-promoting agent, sore throat, stimulate hair growth, superficial wound healing, tinnitus, topical eczema (dermatitis), urinary tract infection (UTI), varicose veins, venous insufficiency or wound healing.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (82):
The chemical markers for St. John's Wort were chosen using the following procedure. A comprehensive search of the literature on St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum) indicated the hypericins, as well as some of the major flavonoids (rutin, quercetin, quercitrin), as the components with the most consistent bioactivity in a number of assays [flavonoids: analgesic, sedative, MAO activity; hypericin: antiviral (Bystrov, 1975), antidepressant & anxiolytic (Duke, 1992)]. These findings support the common uses in Europe for treating infections and depression. This was determined by different groups either by biotesting individual components or compound class enriched fractions, which contains the bulk of the hypericins and flavonoids.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (83):
Herb Materials: an alcoholic tincture of St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum) raw material was purchased from a commercial source.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (112):
Through an NIMH screening contract (NovaScreen.TM., Baltimore, Md.) a commercially available crude extract from the fresh flowers and buds of Hypericum perforatum [1:1.5; hydro-alcohol (40:60) made from flowering tops; Herb Pharm] containing .about.0.1% hypericin was dried under vacuum, dissolved in 4% DMSO, and diluted to an initial concentration of 50 mg/ml for in vitro screening in a battery of 39 receptor assays and two enzyme systems (Table 5, below). The receptor assays showing at least 50% displacement of radioligand (or 50% inhibition of MAO) were considered "hits."

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (126):
Of 223 species of plants tested for flavonoid content, the flowers of Hypericum perforatum were the highest at 11.7% (Tsitsina, 1969, Tr. Bot. Sadov. Akad. Nauk. Kaz., 111-114).

Detailed Description Paragraph Center (22):
ST. JOHN'S Wort, Hypericum perforatum

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (31):
Contents of tannins in Hypericum perforatum in g %
Commercial Supplies (Whole plant) 3-12.1
Inflorescence 12.4-16.2 Leaves 12.4 Stems 3.8 Flowers H. Perforatum var. Vulgare 16.2 Flowers H. perforatum v. angustifolium 11.1
(Benigni et al., 1971)

Other Reference Publication (6):
Denke A. Biochemical Activites of Extracts from Hypericum perforatum L. Arzneim Forsch/Drug Res 49(2)109-114, 1999.

Other Reference Publication (7):
Cott. J. In Vitro Receptor Binding and Enzyme Inhibition by Hypericum perforatum Extract. Pharmacopsychiatry 30(Supplement 2)108-112, 1997.

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L6: Entry 12 of 18 File: USPT Nov 16, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5985282 A
TITLE: Herbal appetite suppressant and weight loss composition

Abstract Paragraph Left (1):
The present invention is directed to herbal compositions which reduce weight, maintain weight loss over an extended period of time, and act as an appetite suppressant. The composition consists of St. John's Wort with or without caffeine or other appetite suppressants known in the art, and also a composition comprising St. John's Wart (Hypericum perforatum) and Mahuang (Ephedra sinica or ephedrine). Another composition disclosed comprises a combination of the above herbs with caffeine.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (6):
The present invention discloses herbal compositions effective in reducing weight, maintaining weight loss and suppressing appetite comprising St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum), and a composition comprising St. John's Wort and Mahuang (Ephedra sinica or ephedrine). When taken in combination, St. John's Wort and Mahuang act synergistically to increase serotonin levels in the brain to effect appetite suppression and caloric expenditure increase in the body. These weight reduction and appetite suppressant compositions are presented in a variety of formulations, with or without other weight reduction active ingredients such as phenalpropanolamine and caffeine.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (5):
Both St. John's Wort and Mahuang are safe and effective when used as directed and side effects are minor or none. High doses of Mahuang are associated with sympathomimetic simulation and attendant side effects. Accordingly, low doses are recommended in the medication and subjects who have high blood pressure or cardiac arrhythmias are not good candidates for this drug regimen.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (38):
This study evaluated an extract of St. John's Wort which contains the active ingredient 0.3% hypercin (Hypericum perforatum herb). Two pills provide a 400 mg dose and are taken twice per day. Total dose is 800 mg.

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L6: Entry 15 of 18 File: DWPI Oct 5, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-638308
DERWENT-WEEK: 200061

TITLE: Use of plant material from the Hypericum perforatum, for treating amyloid diseases such as Alzheimer's disease or Down's syndrome or disorders involving the pancreas

INVENTOR: CASTILLO, G; SNOW, A D

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
PROTEOTECH INC	PROTN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-124463P (March 15, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200057707 A1	October 5, 2000	E	048	A01N065/00
AU 200038862 A	October 16, 2000		000	A01N065/00

DESIGNATED-STATES: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
WO 200057707A1	March 15, 2000	2000WO-US06814	
AU 200038862A	March 15, 2000	2000AU-0038862	
AU 200038862A		WO 200057707	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 65/00; A61 K 35/78; A61 K 39/385

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200057707A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Pharmaceutical agent for promoting, maintaining or enhancing mental or cognitive qualities in a patient comprising plant matter from Hypericum perforatum, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Pharmacological agent for promoting, maintaining or enhancing mental acuity, mental alertness, cognitive well being, normal brain function, cognitive ability, mental clarity, short-term memory, normal brain junction, and learning, and/or good brain health, comprising matter from H. perforatum.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a pharmacological agent for providing, supporting or improving nutritional support for age related cognitive or memory decline, normal brain function, cognitive ability

"and/or concentration, comprising matter from H. perforatum;

(2) a pharmacological agent for reducing the metal or cognitive effects selected from age associated cognitive or memory decline, mental decline and/or the likelihood of age related brain or cognitive disorders, comprising matter from H. perforatum;

(3) a pharmacological agent for reducing, disrupting, dissolving, inhibiting or preventing (brain associated) amyloid fibril deposits, (brain associated) A beta deposits, (brain associated) amyloid protein deposits, brain amyloid deposits, amyloid fibril formation and growth, age associated amyloid fibril formation and growth, the interaction of amyloid protein with glycosaminoglycans, and/or the interaction of amyloid protein with proteoglycans, comprising matter from H. perforatum;

(4) a pharmacological agent for promoting or supporting healthy pancreatic function by helping to promote normal insulin function, comprising matter from H. perforatum.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Antiinflammatory; Antipyretic; Cytostatic; Antidiabetic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitors of amyloid fibril formation.

Thioflavin T is known to bind to fibrillar amyloid proteins, and an increase in fluorescence correlates with an increase in amyloid fibril formation, whereas a decrease in fluorescence correlates to a decrease in amyloid fibril formation. A beta 1-42 in TBS (pH 7.0) (60 micro l of 25 micro M) of either alone, or containing increasing amounts (i.e. 0.01, 0.1, 0.5 and 1,0 micro l) of H. perforatum water extracts were incubated in microcentrifuge tubes at 37 deg. C for 48 hours. The compounds tested included increasing concentrations of a water extract of H. perforatum obtained from freeze-powdered whole plant materials (leaves, buds, and flowers) or from the powdered contents of gelatin-coated capsules containing a standardized extract (0.3% hypericin). Alzheimer's A beta 1-42 alone, following a 2 hour incubation at 37 deg. C demonstrated an initial fluorescence of 1370 plus or minus 97 fluorescence units. Both water extracts of H. perforatum derived from either the whole dried plant materials or from the standardized extract, caused a dose-dependent dissoluton/distribution of pre-formed A beta 1-42 fibrils within a 2 hour incubation period, e.g. 0.5 micro l and 1.0 micro l of the commercial standardized extract caused a significant (p at most 0.01) 46% and 72% (p at most 0.001) dissolution/disruption of A beta 1-42 amyloid fibrils, respectively. A water extract obtained from freeze-powdered whole dried plant materials (0.5 micro l and 1.0 micro l) caused a significant (p at most 0.05) 24% and 55% dissolution/disruption of A beta 1-42 amyloid fibrils, respectively. Water extracts from H. perforatum did not cause a significant dissolution/disruption of pre-formed A beta 1-42 amyloid fibrils. Confirmation of the dissolution effect of H. perforatum on AD A beta 1-42 fibrils was demonstrated by Congo red staining assays, where a marked reduction of congophilia (red/green birefringence when viewed under polarized light, which represents a dissolution/disruption of the amyloid fibrillar structure) was observed when A beta amyloid fibrils were treated with H. perforatum (from either source) for 2 hours.

USE - The agents can be used to treat a patient with amyloid disease, e.g. associated with AD, Down's syndrome and hereditary cerebral amyloidosis, the amyloid associated with chronic inflammation, various forms of malignancy and Familial Mediterranean Fever (where the specific amyloid is AA amyloid or inflammation-associated amyloidosis), the amyloid associated with multiple myeloma and other B-cell dyscasias (where the specific amyloid protein is referred to as amylin or islet amyloid polypeptide), the amyloid associated with prion diseases including Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Gerstmann-Straussler syndrome, kuru and animal scrapie (where the specific amyloid is referred to as PrP amyloid), the amyloid associated with long-term hemodialysis and carpal tunnel syndrome (where the specific cardiac amyloid is referred to as transthyretin or prealbumin), and the amyloid associated with endocrine tumors such as medullary carcinoma of the thyroid (where the specific amyloid is referred to as variants of procalcitonin) (claimed). They can also be used for reducing, disrupting, dissolving, inhibiting or eliminating or preventing in a patient one or more conditions involving the pancreas selected from amyloid fibril deposits, amyloid protein deposits, pancreas associated amyloid fibril deposits, amylin deposits, islet amyloid polypeptide deposits, pancreas associated amyloid protein

deposits, amyloid fibril formation and growth, pancreas associated amyloid fibril formation and growth, interaction of amyloid protein with glycosaminoglycans, and interaction of amyloid protein with proteoglycans (claimed).

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/6

TITLE-TERMS: PLANT MATERIAL HYPERICUM TREAT AMYLOID DISEASE DISEASE DOWN SYNDROME DISORDER PANCREAS

DERWENT-CLASS: B05

CPI-CODES: B03-A; B03-F; B04-A10; B04-C02D; B06-A01; B06-A03; B07-A02B; B08-A; B08-D02; B10-F02; B14-C03; B14-C04; B14-H01B; B14-J01A4; B14-N13; B14-N16; B14-S04;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M431 M781 M782 M905 P420 P422 P440 P446 P625
P633 P816
Specfic Compounds
A00GTK A00GTT A00GTM A00GTU

Chemical Indexing M1 *02*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M431 M781 M782 M905 P420 P422 P440 P446 P625
P633 P816
Specfic Compounds
A00TQK A00TQT A00TQM A00TQU

Chemical Indexing M1 *03*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M431 M781 M782 M905 P420 P422 P440 P446 P625
P633 P816
Specfic Compounds
A063AK A063AT A063AM A063AU

Chemical Indexing M1 *04*
Fragmentation Code
J0 J011 J1 J111 J2 J211 K0 L8 L811 L815
L817 L818 L831 L832 M210 M211 M272 M280 M281 M320
M423 M431 M520 M523 M530 M540 M781 M782 M904 M905
P420 P422 P440 P446 P625 P633 P816
Specfic Compounds
17032K 17032T 17032M 17032U

Chemical Indexing M2 *05*
Fragmentation Code
G036 G038 G562 H4 H401 H481 H7 H725 H8 M210
M211 M240 M283 M316 M321 M333 M342 M373 M391 M415
M431 M510 M520 M530 M541 M781 M782 M904 M905 M910
P420 P422 P440 P446 P625 P633 P816
Specfic Compounds
00282K 00282T 00282M 00282U
Registry Numbers
0282U

Chemical Indexing M2 *06*
Fragmentation Code
F012 F013 F014 F015 F113 H4 H403 H421 H482 H8
J5 J522 K0 L8 L818 L821 L832 L9 L942 L960
M280 M312 M321 M332 M343 M373 M391 M413 M431 M510
M521 M530 M540 M781 M782 M904 M905 M910 P420 P422
P440 P446 P625 P633 P816
Specfic Compounds

L6: Entry 6 of 18 File: USPT May 8, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6229010 B1
TITLE: Polymorphic form of a tachykinin receptor antagonist

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (7):
Evidence has been reviewed for the usefulness of tachykinin receptor antagonists in pain, headache, especially migraine, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, attenuation of morphine withdrawal, cardiovascular changes, oedema, such as oedema caused by thermal injury, chronic inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, asthma/bronchial hyperreactivity and other respiratory diseases including allergic rhinitis, inflammatory diseases of the gut including ulcerative colitis and Chrohn's disease, ocular injury and ocular inflammatory diseases, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, irritable bowel syndrome and disorders of bladder function including cystitis and bladder detruser hyperreflexia.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (36):
Thus, for example, an excess of tachykinin, and in particular substance P, activity is implicated in a variety of disorders of the central nervous system. Such disorders include mood disorders, such as depression or more particularly depressive disorders, for example, single episodic or recurrent major depressive disorders and dysthymic disorders, or bipolar disorders, for example, bipolar I disorder, bipolar II disorder and cyclothymic disorder; anxiety disorders, such as panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without history of panic disorder, specific phobias, for example, specific animal phobias, social phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, stress disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder, and generalised anxiety disorders; schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, for example, schizophreniform disorders, schizoaffective disorders, delusional disorders, brief psychotic disorders, shared psychotic disorders and psychotic disorders with delusions or hallucinations; delerium, dementia, and amnestic and other cognitive or neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, senile idementia, dementia of the Alzheimer's type, vascular dementia, and other dementias, for example, due to HIV disease, head trauma, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Pick's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, or due to multiple aetiologies; Parkinson's disease and other extra-pyramidal movement disorders such as medication-induced movement disorders, for example, neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, neuroleptic-induced acute dystonia, neuroleptic-induced acute akathisia, neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia and medication-induced postural tremour; substance-related disorders arising from the use of alcohol, amphetamines (or amphetamine-like substances) caffeine, cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants and aerosol propellants, nicotine, opioids, phenylglycidine derivatives, sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics, which substance-related disorders include dependence and abuse, intoxication, withdrawal, intoxication delerium, withdrawal delerium, persisting dementia, psychotic disorders, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, sexual dysfunction and sleep disorders; epilepsy; Down's syndrome; demyelinating diseases such as MS and ALS and other neuropathological disorders such as peripheral neuropathy, for example diabetic and chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, and postherpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, segmental or intercostal neuralgia and other neuralgias; and cerebral vascular disorders due to acute or chronic cerebrovascular damage such as cerebral infarction, subarachnoid haemorrhage or cerebral oedema.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (60):
It will be further appreciated that for the treatment or prevention of depression and/or anxiety the compound of the present invention may be used in combination with an antidepressant agent or anti-anxiety agent. Suitable classes of antidepressant

agents of use in the present invention include: norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, selective serotonin include: norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, reversible monoamine oxidase inhibitors, serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors, corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists, .alpha.-adrenoreceptor antagonists and atypical antidepressants. Another class of antidepressant agent of use in the present invention are noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressants, such as mirtazapine. Suitable examples of norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors include amitripdyline, clomipramine, doxepine, imipramine, trimipramine, amoxapine, desipramine, maprotiline, nortriptyline, reboxetine and protriptyline and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors include fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, and sertraline and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of monoamine oxidase inhibitors include isocarboxazid, phenelzine, tranylcypromain and selegiline, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of reversible monoamine oxidase inhibitors include moclobemide, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors include venlafaxine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Suitable examples of corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists include those compounds described in International Patent Specification Nos. WO 94/13643, WO 94/13644, WO 94/13661, WO 94/13676 and WO 94/13677. Suitable examples of atypical antidepressants include bupropion, lithium, nefazoedone, sibutramine, trazodone and viloxazine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Other antidepressants of use in the present invention include adinozolam, alaproclate, amineptine, amitryptyline/chlordiazepoxide combination, atipamezole, azamianserin, bazinaprine, fefuraline, bifemelane, binodaline, bipenamol, brofaromine, bupropion, caroxazone, cericlamine, cianopramine, cimoxatone, citalopram, clemeprol, clovoxamine, dasepinil, deanol, demexiptiline, dibenzepin, dothiepin, droxidopa, enefexine, setazolam, etoperidone, femoxetine, fengabine, fezolamine, fluotracen, idazoxan, indalpine, indeloxazine, iprindole, levoprotiline, litoxetine, lofepramine, medifoxamine, metapramine, metralindole, mianserin, milnacipran, minaprine, mirtazapine, montirelin, nebracetam, nefopam, nialamide, nomifensine, norfluoxetine, orotirelin, oxaflozane, pinazepam, pirindole, pizotyline, ritaserin, rolipram, sercloremine, setiptiline, sibutramine, sulbutiamine, sulpride, teniloxazine, thozalinone, thymoliberin, tianeptine, tiflucarbine, tofenacin, tofisopam, toloxatone, tomoxetine, veralipride, viqualine, zimelidine, and zometapine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and St. John's wort herb, or Hypericum perforatum, or extracts thereof. Preferred antidepressant agents include selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, in particular, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, and sertraline and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

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L6: Entry 4 of 18 File: USPT Nov 20, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6319953 B1
TITLE: Treatment of depression and anxiety with fluoxetine and an NK-1 receptor antagonist

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (9):
Other mood disorders encompassed within the term "depression" include dysthymic disorder with early or late onset and with or without atypical features; dementia of the Alzheimer's type, with early or late onset, with depressed mood; vascular dementia with depressed mood; mood disorders induced by alcohol, amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, opioids, phencyclidine, sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics and other substances; schizoaffective disorder of the depressed type; and adjustment disorder with depressed mood.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (27):
Other antidepressants of use in the present invention include adinazolam, alaproclate, amineptine, amitriptyline/chlordiazepoxide combination, atipamezole, azamianserin, bazinaprine, befuraline, bifemelane, binodaline, bipenamol, brofaromine bupropion, caroxazone, cericlamine, cianopramine, cimoxatone, citalopram, clemeprol, clovoxamine, dazepinil, deanol, demexiptiline, dibenzepin, dothiepin, droxidopa, enefexine, estazolam, etoperidone, femoxetine, fengabine, fezolamine, fluotracen, idazoxan, indalpine, indeloxazine, iprindole, levoprotiline, litoxetine, lofepramine, medifoxamine, metapramine, metralindole, mianserin, milnacipran, minaprine, mirtazapine, montirelin, nebracetam, nefopam, nialamide, nomifensine, norfluoxetine, orotirelin, oxaflozane, pinazepam, pirlindone, pizotyline, ritanserin, rolipram, sercloremine, setiptiline, sibutramine, sulbutiamine, sulpiride, teniloxazine, thozalinone, thymoliberin, tianeptine, tifilucarbine, tofenacin, tofisopam, toloxatone, tomoxetine, veralipride, viqualine, zimelidine and zometapine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and St. John's wort herb, or Hypericum perforatum, or extracts thereof.